

WAT

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shakespeare.*
The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them,
that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*
The towers of heav'n are fill'd
With armed watch, that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to
lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of
a watch. *South's Sermons.*
6. Place where a guard is set.
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
7. Post or office of a watchman.
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
8. A period of the night.
Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull watch o' th' night,
Is now travelling with a gondolier,
To the grofs claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning watch.
The latter watch of waiting night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*
9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.
A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the
month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac. *Hale.*
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we
talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of
the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*
That Cloe may be serv'd in state,
The hours must at her toilet wait;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*
To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacific, Saxon.]
1. Not to sleep; to wake.
I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no
truth in your report. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a fore disease
breaketh sleep. *Ecclesiastes xxxi. 2.*
Sleep, lifting thee, will watch. *Milton.*
2. To keep guard.
I will watch over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xlv.*
In our watching we have watched for a nation that could not
save us. *Lam. iv. 17.*
He gave signal to the minister that watch'd. *Milton.*
3. To look with expectation.
My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch
for the morning. *Psalms cxxx. 6.*
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*
5. To be cautiously observant.
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impar-
tially. *Taylor.*
6. To be insidiously attentive.
He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage us afunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*
To WATCH. *v. a.*
1. To guard; to have in keep.
Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. *Milton.*
2. To observe in ambush.
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and
to slay him. *1 Sam. xix. 11.*
He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the
motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the
sky. *Walton.*
They under rocks their food
In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*
3. To tend.
Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Bryant.*
4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
WATCHER. *n. s.* [from watch.]
1. One who watches.
Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be watchers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Love hath chae'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
It is observed, by those that are more attentive watchers of
the works of nature. *More.*
WATCHER. *adj.* [pacific, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue;
pale blue.
Whom midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
Who stares in Germany at watchful eyes? *Dryden's Juven.*
WATCHFUL. *adj.* [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive;
cautious; nicely observant.
Call home our evil'd friends,
That feed the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

WAT

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*
Nodding a while, and watchful of his blow,
He fell; and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*
Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a
sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watch-
ful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*
WATCHFULLY. *adv.* [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously;
attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.
If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of
several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*
WATCHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from watchful.]
1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; dili-
gent observation.
The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration
of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*
Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid
To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys frays,
And leads his votaries safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*
Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their
wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and
so to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Arbutnot.*
Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watch-
fulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when
we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*
By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of
being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*
2. Inability to sleep.
Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes
too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot on Dia.*
WATCHHOUSE. *n. s.* [watch and house.] Place where the
watch is set.
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands. *Gay.*
WATCHING. *n. s.* [from watch.] Inability to sleep.
The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great
pain and watching. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
WATCHMAKER. *n. s.* [watch and maker.] One whose trade
is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
Smithing comprehends all trades which use force or file,
from the anchor-smith to the watchmakers; they all using the
same tools, though of several sizes. *Maxon.*
WATCHMAN. *n. s.* [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one
set to keep ward.
On the top of all I do espy
The watchman waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fa. Queen.*
Turn him into London-streets, that the watchmen might
carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*
Drunkennes calls off the watchmen from their towers; and
then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue,
and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*
Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift.*
WATCHTOWER. *n. s.* [watch and tower.] Tower on which
a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.
In the day-time she sitteth in a watchtower, and sleeth most
by night. *Bacon.*
Up unto the watchtower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Dante.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And fingering startle the dull night
From his watchtower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*
The senses in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, con-
vey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Roy.*
WATCHWORD. *n. s.* [watch and word.] The word given to
the sentinels to know their friends.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword
shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*
We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.
—That we have, sir John: our watchwords, hem, boys. *Shakespeare.*
A watchword every minute of the night goeth about the
walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*
WATER. *n. s.* [water, Dutch; wæter, Saxon.]
1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very
fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems
to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles,
of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr.
Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces
so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on
all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily
all over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them all
from touching one another in more points than one; and by
both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is ren-
dered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the in-
compressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture
of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is
at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is
nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently
rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

WAT

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Your water is a fore decay of your whorlous dead body.
The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Men's evil manners live in brats, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon:
here's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water,
which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and
solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of in-
spid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every
animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. The sea.
Travel by land or by water. *Common Prayer.*
By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always
very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
3. Urine.
If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a found and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Go to bed, after you have made water. *Swift.*
4. To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a ves-
sel that will not leak.
A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece,
and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *L'Estr.*
5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.
'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a water, look ye. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with
water, being in water, or growing in water.
She might see the same water-spaniel, which before had
hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose
fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont
there to be lodged. *Sidney.*
Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myself away in water-drops. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Let not the water-flood overflow me. *Psalms lxxix. 15.*
They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the
water-courses. *Psalms xlv. 4.*
As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my
soul after thee, O God. *Psalms xlii. 7.*
He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs
into dry ground. *Psalms cxxv. 33.*
There were set fix water-pots of stone.
Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a
pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural History.*
As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so
the roach is accounted the water sheep. *Walton's Angler.*
Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water-snakes with scales upstanding die. *May's Virgil.*
By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be so
slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward
streams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*
Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay
in the water-course. *L'Estrange.*
Oh help, in this extremest need,
If water-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*
The water-snake, whom fish and paddocks feed,
With staring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Because the outermost coat of the eye might be prick'd, and
this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to
repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphducts,
inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules
that separate this water from the blood. *Roy on the Creation.*
The lacerta aquatica, or water-newt, when young, hath
four near ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little
above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which
fall off when the legs are grown. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*
Other mortar used in making water-courses, cisterns, and
fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Maxon.*
The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyp-
tians, who, as Strabo saith, would fill sometimes in boats
made of earthen ware. *Arbutnot.*
A gentleman named St. foyn in dry weather at new sow-
ing, and when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his
water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which
lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mort.*
In Hampshire they sell water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mort.*

WAT

To WATER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.
A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*
A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him
seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*
Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Waller.*
Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow
again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far
from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and
share it. *Temple.*
You may water the lower land when you will. *Montimer.*
2. To supply with water for drink.
Now 'gan the golden Phebus for to sleep
His fiery face in billows of the west;
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fa. Queen.*
Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall,
and lead him away to watering? *Lu. xiii. 15.*
His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could,
without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knolles.*
Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*
3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.
Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the
other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water
it. *Addison on Italy.*
4. To diversify as with waves.
The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and
watered silk, does the like. *Locke.*
To WATER. *v. n.*
1. To shed moisture.
I stain'd this napkin with the blood;
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can water for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to water. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture
to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will
water. *Bacon's Natural History.*
How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the
eye! and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least
grievance! *South's Sermons.*
2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.
He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters
in the watering troughs. *Gen. xxx. 38.*
Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebu-
siers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to
keep the Christians from watering there. *Knolles.*
3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement
desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat
which they cannot get.
Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Win-
chester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for
to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age
had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in so ill part,
that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although
now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.
Cumden's Remains.
These reasons made his mouth to water,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*
Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths
a-watering for money at that rate. *Locke.*
WATERCOLOURS. *n. s.* [water and colour.]
Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or
oil; those they call watercolours, and these they term oil-
colours. *Boyle on Colours.*
Lest should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,
And watercolours of these days:
These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*
WATERCRESS. *n. s.* [*Symphoricarpos*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed
in form of a cross, out of whose empanement rises the pointal,
which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves ad-
here on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are round-
ish. To these marks must be added, that the whole appear-
ance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There
are five species. *Miller.*
The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their
heads are garlands of watercresses. *Peacham on Drawing.*
WATERER. *n. s.* [from water.] One who waters.
This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up
by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre
the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Carw.*
WATERFAL.